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# THE JOURNAL.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1896.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

## SILVER ON ITS WAY TOWARD PAR.

Speculators Now Hope for a Further Advance in the White Metal's Value.

Exports Since January 1 Show a Marked Increase Over Figures of Last Year.

DEMAND IN INDIA AND THE ORIENT.

China Must Pay \$35,000,000 in Silver to Her Victorious Foe by May 7—Decreased Production Has Helped the Advance in Price.

The rise in silver, which has been very marked during the past few days, has attracted great attention as having an important bearing upon the general prosperity of the country.

The white metal was slightly lower yesterday than the day before, when it reached 70, which has been the high-water mark since January, 1894. The slight depreciation yesterday is not considered a serious check, and the prediction is now made that silver is bound for a still higher price.

A pleasing feature of the increase is the additional value which is given to the extensive silver holdings of the United States Treasury. As there is now about 137,000,000 ounces of silver bullion in the Government's possession a rise of even a small amount cuts an important figure in Uncle Sam's assets. This silver was purchased at about 62 1/2 cents per ounce, and even at present quotations shows a heavy loss. The outstanding silver money of the Treasury consists of \$58,354,062 standard dollars and \$93,832,750 subsidiary silver, or a total of \$152,186,812.

During the year 1895, in which the production of silver in this country steadily decreased, the exports were comparatively heavy. The amount exported was 62,783,792 ounces, with a money value at the then prevailing market prices of \$40,082,613. Of this sum the principal recipients were: England, \$30,817,060; China, \$3,841,704; Japan, \$3,734,568; Hong Kong, \$346,730. The silver exports during the period, in bullion, coin and ore, amounted to \$20,211,470.

SILVER BOUND ABROAD.  
At the present time large amounts of silver are bound abroad. Since January 1 up to and including yesterday the silver exports were \$7,622,053 from this port alone. In the same period last year only \$4,540,529 was sent away. Most of this sum, while going in a large measure directly to London, has found its way to India, China and Japan.  
That the flow of silver is bound toward the Orient is further illustrated by the shipment of Mexican silver dollars from San Francisco. According to private advices which have been received in this city from that port, \$1,200,000 has been shipped within the last few days direct to China.

Although the war indemnity paid by Japan to China is in pounds sterling, payable in London, the portion of it which is not expended in Europe for warships and supplies for the Japanese army and navy will be shipped to Japan in silver, or will be represented by bills of exchange payable in Yokohama in silver. This is an important figure in the silver situation, and has much to do with the rapid rise in the value of the white metal.

CHINA MUST PAY IN SILVER.  
The second instalment of \$50,000,000 taels to Japan will be paid in London on May 7. Speculators looking for a demand in silver to cover shipments to Japan of a goodly portion of this amount have been quietly buying up all available silver. Many owners of silver, both in the United States and Europe, have given 30 or 80 days' option on their holdings.

The steamship Paris, of the American Line, which sails from this port to-day, will carry away 645,000 ounces of silver. The shippers are J. & W. Seligman, 399,000 ounces; Zimmermann & Forsyth, 110,000 ounces; M. Guggenheims & Sons, 95,000 ounces; and Handy & Harmon, 60,000 ounces.

One of the thermometers showing the rise and fall of silver is the monthly sales of India Council bills in London. These bills are for silver, and represent the transfer of funds from India to the home office in London. As the quotations on these bills stand, so remains the silver market in England, unless the demand from India becomes strong enough to mark up the rate. A sale of Council bills will be held in London to-day, and speculators there are waiting anxiously to ascertain the prices realized.

A potent cause of the increased price of silver is the reduced output in this country since the purchasing clause of the Sherman coinage bill was repealed in November, 1893. The consequent drop in silver compelled many of the mines in the West to shut down, and a large number of these properties have gone to rack and ruin.

PRODUCTION CUT DOWN.  
In Colorado the production of silver in 1893 amounted to about \$30,000,000. In 1894 this was reduced to \$24,800,000, and during the year 1895 it was in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000. As a result of this depreciation of property and decrease in output the silver mines of Leadville, Silverton, Gunnison and Bowdler counties in that State have in the main closed down. The only districts of Colorado where silver is mined to any appreciable extent are Aspen and Creede, where the ore is so rich that a profit results even at the low prices.

Dr. J. M. Downing, a mining expert from Denver, said yesterday: "The constant demand for silver in the trades and the exportation to Oriental countries are bound to send silver to a higher plane. At the prices which have prevailed for two years past very few of our Western mines could be operated at a profit. The reduction of the output in Nevada, Colorado and other Western States was bound to increase prices in time, as the principal supply



## QUAY'S FIT--AND BENNY'S.

the world has been obtained in this country.

"Most of the mines which have shut down are in such bad condition that the old shafts could not be used. New shafts will have to be sunk and heavy pumps put in to get the water out. Silver will have to climb pretty nearly up to its former price before these steps will be taken, and in the meantime the limited production will help the appreciation."

G. Nagasaki, the agent of the Specie Bank of Yokohama, said yesterday, at his office, No. 60 Wall street: "I do not think the rise in silver is due to any great purchases at present by Japan. According to a special cable which I received yesterday from London, the increase in price is largely due to speculative purchases in London."

THE DEMAND IN INDIA  
Of course, a large amount of white metal is being shipped from England to India. This demand is no doubt due to the Indian wheat crop which is now being harvested and which will begin to move extensively in March. The demand for silver on account of the cotton crop in India is also large at the present time."

In reply to an inquiry as to the possibility of China coming into the market for a large supply of silver with which to pay the second instalment of the war indemnity to Japan, Mr. Nagasaki said:  
"The Chinese indemnity is due on May 7. It will be paid in London in pounds sterling. The total amount of the payment will be 50,000,000 taels, equal to about \$7,900,000. Probably China will ship silver to Yokohama on account of a portion of this payment. If this is done silver will naturally rise in value."

"Probably London speculators are taking chances on such shipments. I do not think the silver purchases for shipment on this account will be very heavy, because Japan has incurred many bills in Europe for munitions of war and additions to its navy, which will take a good slice of the indemnity."

ASKS THE BOARD TO ACT.

Chief Conlin Wants Suspended Men Punished or Returned to Duty.

Chief Conlin is anxious to make some of the officers now on the "suspended" list, as an indirect result of the Lexow reform movement, available for duty. Many indicted members of the force have been drawing full pay for nearly a year, and in that time have not worked.

The Chief handed in a report to the Police Commissioners yesterday, and in it recommended that some action be taken looking to a speedy reformation of the cases against the suspended men, so that if they be guilty of the offences charged against them they may be punished, and if innocent they may be returned to duty. The report was referred to Commissioner Parker.

to Mme. Mascot. On January 17 Messrs. Huen, Amy and Mashino, representing L'Union Francaise d'Elizabeth, caused his arrest on the charge of larceny in retaining the flag for his own use.

He was tried January 20 before Justice of the Peace Charles Jacob and acquitted. Yesterday he brought suit for heavy damages against Huen, Amy, Mashino and the society for false imprisonment, as he had him in jail for three days. The jury gave him a verdict of \$10 and costs and the widow said Hector could keep the flag.

POISONED BY EATING HONEY  
Mrs. D. T. Davies and Her Daughter, of Hammoncton, the Victims.

Hammoncton, N. J., Feb. 25.—The second case of poisoning which has happened within a month from eating poisonous honey occurred to-day. The victims were Mrs. D. T. Davies and her daughter, Ethel.

A disk of honey was given to them and they ate freely of it. Half an hour later they were taken sick and a physician was called. He was unable to tell what was the trouble and a second one was sent for. After considerable trouble the cause of the illness was found.

The medicines of the patients became rigid and the veins stood out like cords. Both are better this evening, and it is thought they will recover.

The belief is general that last Summer the bees took the honey from poisonous flowers or fruits and that those who eat of the particular layer of honey in the combs where this was deposited are afflicted with beladonna poisoning.

SMITH TO TURN INFORMER.

It Is Said He Will Tell What He Knows About "Wild-Cat" Insurance Companies.

Henry L. Smith, who is in the Tombs on a charge of passing a worthless check for \$50 on Tombs, the latter, was taken to the office of Assistant District Attorney Battle yesterday. His visit was kept a secret for some time and no information was given as to the cause of interrogating Smith. It was learned that the man was engaged in the insurance business and that he has agreed to disclose, under a promise of immunity, the methods of insurance companies that are classed under the Lloyds.

It is understood that Smith will give valuable information to Superintendent of Insurance Pierce and that through his disclosures the Insurance Department may be able to cause the arrest of some of the officers of the "wild-cat" companies.

To a Funeral by Trolley.

New Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 25.—The funeral of Mrs. J. J. Fox at Milltown yesterday was unique in this part of the country. The house in which Mrs. Fox lived was on the trolley line between this city and Milltown. The cemetery was also on the line. The funeral services were held at the house and the body was sent to the cemetery by trolley. The mourners and friends then boarded two trolley cars which had been chartered and followed. The party was half way to the cemetery when it was discovered that the trolley cars were not going to the house, where the book was procured and the trip resumed. The cars were sidetracked at the cemetery and after the funeral party returned as they had gone.

DID NOT KEEP HER WORD.

Mrs. Stanislaw, Who Performed the Goblins' Ritual, Accused of Swindling a Girl.

Mrs. Mary Stanislaw, a fortune teller, who was recently arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court on a charge of swindling a servant girl, and was released for lack of evidence, was again a prisoner in the court yesterday. Annie Conly, of No. 228 East Ninety-sixth street, accused the fortune teller of swindling.

Miss Conly was engaged to James Russell, a coachman in the employ of one of the Vanderbilts, and last Summer she called on Mrs. Stanislaw and paid her \$1 to learn if the coachman would be a good husband.

Russell later on left town and the fortune teller, it is said, took \$9 from the girl, promising to bring him back. The girl gave Mrs. Stanislaw \$20 for powders and charms, but Russell still remained away. Miss Conly called again August 9 and was told that another \$5 for the performance of the "goblins' ritual" would bring back the man. She consented to go through it. The "goblins' ritual" was performed by the fortune teller, who recited verses in an unknown language and then rubbed her hands on the girl's head, face and arms.

The latter waited until yesterday in the firm belief that Russell would come back, and then concluded that she had been swindled. She procured a warrant for Mrs. Stanislaw's arrest.

The latter was committed for examination.

ROBERT CARSON FOR KEEPER.

Said to Have Been Named as Successor of John H. Patterson.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 25.—It is stated on most excellent authority that the Governor has at last made a selection of the successor of John H. Patterson, the present State Prison Keeper, in the person of Robert Carson, of New Brunswick.

Mr. Carson has just served his second term as postmaster of that city, and is now waiting for his successor to be appointed by Mr. Cleveland. Benjamin Price, now collector of the port of Perth Amboy, is slated for the postmastership.

EXONERATED THE POLICEMEN.

Inspector Cortright Made a Report on the Dennett Safe Robbery.

Inspector Cortright has investigated the Dennett safe robbery and made a report to Chief of Police Conlin exonerating the patrolmen who were on Park Row and Theatre alley the night of the robbery.

The Inspector found that the windows of the restaurant were so covered with frost it was impossible for the officers to see inside. Then, too, according to Cortright, only one gas jet was burning in the restaurant. Besides, the thieves moved the safe on the first floor back of the staircase, where it was out of sight.

DAUGHTER VS. MOTHER.

Josephine Brogan Had Her Parent Arrested Because the Latter Beat Her Severely.

Josephine Brogan, eighteen years old, appeared before Magistrate Wentworth in the Morrisania Court yesterday and preferred a charge of assault against her mother, Catherine Brogan, forty-two years old, of Catherine street, Wakefield. According to the girl's story, the alleged assault was committed on February 22, and was the last of a series of whippings to which she had been subjected by her mother for the last year.

Josephine said that she awakened herself on that morning, and was overtaken by her mother, who had thrown back the bedclothes and was beating her with a large switch. Mrs. Brogan continued the beating, Josephine said, until she managed to get some of her clothes on and ran downstairs into the kitchen, where her mother, who had followed her, beat her again, and then drove her outdoors with a pair of scissers. Then, Josephine said, her mother followed her with the scissers and a fence picket, and she was beaten until she was unconscious. She was then carried to the house of Samuel Washburn, where she remained until her uncle, Peter Brogan, of No. 192 Stevens avenue, Mount Vernon, took her home with him.

The testimony of the girl was corroborated by Thomas Kenny and Samuel Washburn.

Mrs. Brogan said in her own defense that Josephine had been disobedient for a long time and had associated with dissolute people. She admitted having whipped Josephine, but denied having used unnecessary force. Magistrate Wentworth committed Mrs. Brogan in \$300 bail for trial.

NEGRO OUTRAGES GO UNAVEN

White Men Accused of Their Death Found "Not Guilty."

Walterboro, S. C., Feb. 25.—The trial of Dr. W. B. Ackerman, a white physician, and four associates for the crime of whipping to death a negro and negroes for the alleged offence of stealing a Bible from a church, which has been in progress some days, terminated at midnight last night in a verdict of acquittal.

On the night of December 2 last a party of white men took Henry Walter, a negro, and his husband, Isam Kearse, all colored, from their homes at Broxton Bridge, tied them to the backs of burlap bags and dragged them some distance to a swamp. They there stripped the negroes and hogged them with harness traces. Rosa Kearse was left tied to a tree, but to ward part of her clothing, returned to her home. The dead bodies of the other two victims were found in the swamp a day or two later and the autopsy showed that they had died of shock from their merciless whipping. Considerable testimony was given by negroes to the effect that they had identified one or more of the accused as having been in the party that carried the negroes away.

New Yorkers Got Newport Villains.

Newport, R. I., Feb. 25.—Buchanan Winthrop, of New York, has rented Pinard cottage No. 3 for the coming season. Mr. Joel B. Wolfe, of New York, has rented Mr. E. B. Wharton's villa, who with Mrs. Wharton, will pass the Summer abroad.

MUST THE ASTORS LOSE?

Reported Decision in Favor of Morristown Heirs That Gives Them Valuable New York Property.

Morristown, N. J., February 25.—G. E. Smith, for many years a clerk in the grocery store of Hipson Bros., in South street, has received word from his attorneys in New York that a decision in his favor, and which makes him a wealthy man, has been handed down by the highest court in the State. Mr. Smith, who lives with his family on Mill street, said to-day that he did not care to discuss the case, as there are further legal proceedings to be taken before the matter is finally settled.

Mr. Smith's grandfather at one time owned considerable real estate in New York City. A portion of the property was given to the city to be used as a park. A clause in the deed provided that, in case the property was not used as designated, it was to revert to the original owner or his heirs. As the land was not put to the use for which it was intended, but cut up into building lots and sold, a suit was begun many years ago by Mr. Smith, his brother and sister, as heirs of the donor, to recover possession.

The land was cut into fifty building lots, and is located, it is said, in what is now the best section of New York. There is also the sum of \$110,000 cash in bank, that is to be divided among the three heirs. It is said that a portion of the property was sold to the Astor estate.

DEMOCRATS IN BATTLE ARRAY.

National Congressional Committee Organizing for the Campaign.

Washington, Feb. 25.—"We have touched bottom, and are on a rising ground," is the cheerful sentiment expressed by the National Democratic Congressional Committee, which is now completing its organization for the campaign.

Representative Molloy, of Arkansas, presided over the caucus which was held last night at a number of vacancies were filled, and a special committee of five, of which Mr. Hutchison, of Texas, is chairman, was appointed to fill the remaining vacancies in States and Territories which have no representative in the House. The other members of this committee are: Senator Mitchell, of Wisconsin, and Representative Wheeler, of Alabama; Maddox, of Georgia, and Dockery, of Missouri.

The following is the personnel of the committee by States, as far as it has been completed:  
Joseph Wheeler, Alabama; Thomas C. McRae, Arkansas; James G. Maguire, California; James P. Plazott, Connecticut; S. M. Sparkman, Florida; John W. Maddox, Georgia; Elmer B. Downing, Illinois; Albert S. Berry, Kentucky; Adolph Meyer, Louisiana; H. W. Rusk, Maryland; John P. Fitzgerald, Massachusetts; O. M. Hall, Minnesota; John C. Kyle, Mississippi; A. M. Dockery, Missouri; Amos J. Cummings, New York; E. Woodruff, North Carolina; W. N. Roach, North Dakota; Fern C. Layton, Ohio; C. J. Erdman, Pennsylvania; W. J. Talbert, South Carolina; Benton McMillin, Tennessee; C. K. Bell, Texas; William A. Jones, Virginia.

The committee will report upon the better method for selecting men for the Autumn campaign, and they are empowered also to select a treasurer, who, it is understood, will be Mr. James Norris, of the District of Columbia. The committee elected Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, permanent chairman, and Mr. Lawrence Gardner, of this city, permanent secretary.

WOOD SURE TO BE INDICTED.

Grand Jury Investigating What Part He Played in the Pearl Bryan Case.

Indianapolis, Feb. 25.—The Grand Jury, which has been in session for several days at Greensburg, has begun an inquiry into the connection of William Wood, son of Rev. Dr. F. Wood, with the murder of Miss Pearl Bryan. A number of Wood's confidants have been summoned and questioned regarding his association with the murdered girl.

Though the indictment of Wood is regarded as certain, the Grand Jury is experienced in the art of waiting for the facts. It is almost impossible to secure the witnesses for whom subpoenas have been issued, and it is not known what access will be given to him as soon as it was known that summons were out for them, and their flight is regarded as a charge of murder in the first degree. Extradition papers were secured and the prisoner was turned over to the Newark police by the New York authorities.

Pinto in Newark.

Newark, N. J., Feb. 25.—Sebastiano Pietro Pinto was brought to this city from New York to-day to stand trial for the murder of Bartolo M. Papa, on February 15, 1895, as charged in an indictment returned on the head with a pick handle. He fled to New York, where he was arrested on the same day. Pinto was indicted on a charge of murder in the first degree. Extradition papers were secured and the prisoner was turned over to the Newark police by the New York authorities.

Showed How He Killed Eppolito.

Vincent de Santo, charged with the murder of Filippo Eppolito on April 20 last, at Park place and Greenwich street, was convicted of murder in the first degree by the Supreme Court yesterday. Lawyer Howe, for Eppolito, claimed that the killing was a case of self-defense, and that the jury should be instructed that if the jury believed that the killing was a case of self-defense, they should return a verdict of acquittal. The jury, however, found the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree.

Another Indorsement for Quay.

Erie, Pa., Feb. 25.—The Erie County Republican Committee met to-day and indorsed Quay for President, S. A. Davenport for Congressman-at-large, Dr. T. L. Flood, of Meadville, for Delegate-at-large, and Saturday, April 3, for the primary elections.

GOTHAM'S GUESTS.

Senator E. O. Walcott and Mrs. Walcott, of Colorado, are at the Albemarle.  
HOLLAND HOUSE.—George M. Conny, Japan; T. S. Tompkins, St. Paul; Albert T. Errol, Boston; J. F. Murray, Pittsburgh; George G. Hall, Boston; John N. Drummond, Jr., St. Louis; W. W. Peabody, Jr., Cincinnati.

IMPERIAL HOTEL.—A. S. Thomas, St. Louis; W. Halliday, London; E. B. Clegg, Chicago; F. A. Stanhope, Philadelphia; B. C. Mann, Chicago; Charles F. Dean, Kansas City; C. R. Day, St. Paul.

ALBEMARLE.—Mrs. F. Smith, Boston; H. W. Lee and Mrs. J. W. Lee, Buffalo; L. M. Bass, London; R. B. Wilson, Chicago; W. Richmond, Providence; F. B. List, Boston.

PRINCEWICK.—Mrs. J. M. MacMurray, and Miss MacMurray, Albany; T. Butterfield, Syracuse; J. W. Oakley, Pittsburgh; C. W. Bode, Philadelphia; Bernice A. de Hecquot, Englewood, N. J.

ST. JAMES.—Mrs. E. L. Lott, Jr., Waterbury, Conn.; J. Pittsford, B. Sullivan, Jackson, Tenn.; J. Natt, Toledo.

GILSEY.—W. C. Saxton, Albany; C. E. Rowland, Toledo; C. W. Goodrich, Chicago; Captain H. Tucker, and Mrs. Tucker, London; England; E. Gray, Pittsburgh.

PARK AVENUE.—Stephen H. Pyle, Boston; George G. Hammele, Philadelphia; William M. Donald, Albany; George S. Russell, Albany; H. R. Williams, Philadelphia.

WEST 125TH STREET.—John McKee, Cleveland; S. D. Johnson, Frankfurt; H. S. Johnson, Albany; F. B. Kirk, Pittsburgh; Thomas Hodgson, Buffalo.

## GERRY'S IDEAS ON BATHING ETIQUETTE.

The Ex-Commodore Explains Why He Dismissed His Daughter's Maid.

Says She Went into the Surf with Butler Steer, Who Is a Married Man.

RULE OF SOCIETY IN THIS RESPECT.

Detective Richards Testifies That He Told Mr. Gerry He Thought the Maid Was Guiltless—Did Not Order Her to Europe.

Miss Margaret Linbeck was engaged in London, in 1893, to serve as maid to Miss Angelina Gerry, a daughter of Elbridge T. Gerry. Some of the family jewels were stolen from the Gerry cottage at Newport on August 17, of the same year, and Miss Linbeck was taken to the police station and detained two hours, where she was closely questioned on suspicion that she knew something about the robbery. Afterward the police searched her trunk. Then she was discharged, and she alleges that efforts were made through the police to induce her to return to England. She refused, and began a suit for \$50,000 damages. The case went on trial last week.

Colonel Tallafiero's cross-examination of Elbridge T. Gerry was the feature yesterday in the trial of Margaret Linbeck's suit for \$50,000 damages against the former Commodore of the New York Yacht Club for false arrest and injury to her reputation. Part V., of the Supreme Court, in which Justice Gieriech and a jury are considering the case, was crowded at 10:30 a. m., when the doors were opened.

"You started yesterday," said Colonel Tallafiero to Mr. Gerry, "that one of the reasons why you discharged Miss Linbeck was that she went in bathing with Steer early one morning. Is that a fact?"

T. L. Colonel referred to Thomas Steer, Ogden Goetz's brother, whom Miss Linbeck introduced as her brother, but to whom, she admitted on the preceding day, she was to be married as soon as he should get a divorce from his wife, who is now in England.

"Yes," answered Mr. Gerry. "I said that she went in bathing with a man at sunrise, and he a married man."

"Don't you know," asked Colonel Tallafiero, looking searchingly at Mr. Gerry, "that she only went in bathing with Steer once, and that was when another maid was present?"

"She went in often with Steer," said the ex-commodore, stolidly.

Then Colonel Tallafiero asked Commodore Gerry about the etiquette of bathing as observed at Newport by the members of high society who assembled there.

"Have you ever been in bathing at Newport?" asked Colonel Tallafiero, pleasantly. "Never in my life," said Commodore Gerry.

"Don't your friends go in bathing at Newport?"

"Yes."

"Don't you see young ladies in your social circle going in bathing there with married men?"

"I think that it is possible. All kinds of persons go in bathing at Newport, as it is the largest bathing place in the country."

"And is there not such a thing known in Newport as a young woman in your circle being engaged in a married man?"

"It is possible, but it would be very strange."

QUESTIONS ABOUT ANOTHER MAID.  
"Shortly after the robbery—the next day, in fact—did not one of your maids leave?"

"I don't know much about the maids."

"Don't you know that one of the maids, Annie Lewis, left after the robbery and went to New York City?"

"I don't remember. Annie Lewis had been with us some time, and I had confidence in her."

"Would you keep a thief in your house?"

"If the police told me to do so."

"Why?"

"To recover my jewels—I wanted to recover my jewels more than to prosecute an individual."

Then Colonel Tallafiero created a sensation by switching to another line of cross-examination with startling suddenness. He said, merely watching Miss Linbeck's countenance:

"Do you know 'Bill de Brute'?"

"I have heard of him. A notorious character," said the Commodore, smiling.

"Was 'Bill de Brute' in Newport at the time of the robbery?"

"I have heard so."

"Did a strong, repulsive man call at your house about that time?"

"With evident nervousness."

"Who told you that 'Bill de Brute' was in Newport?"

"Detective Richards."

"Didn't Richards tell you before Miss Linbeck's arrest that he thought 'Bill de Brute' had committed the crime?"

"Yes."

Colonel Tallafiero turned toward the jury with a suggestive shrug of his shoulders, before he said to Mr. Gerry, pointedly:

"After having testified that he sent Richards to Boston and New York to look for the missing jewels in the pawnshop of these cities, and that he sent Richards to a sign of relief. He was followed by Benjamin H. Richards, the Newport detective, who told him that 'Bill de Brute' was a member of Mr. Gerry's household. He admitted that he had spoken to Mr. Gerry of William de Brute, 'Bill de Brute,' as the possible criminal. After having rehearsed the oft-told tale of Miss Linbeck's visit to the station, he declared that she had not been arrested. The record of arrests for 1893 was produced, and Richards swore that the young woman's name was not to be found.